

# **EXHIBIT 7**

	Term (with Claim Nos.)	Plaintiffs' Construction and Support	Defendants' Construction and Support
		Plaintiffs incorporate support for terms 14 and 15 above.	<p>Col. 3, ll. 39 – 42  The invention concerns compositions comprising at least one species of probiotic <i>Bacillus</i> bacteria that exert a positive effect on the yield of agricultural plants and/or reduce the nitrogen requirements of agricultural plants, and/or reduce the nitrogen requirements of agricultural plants and animal manure that has been decontaminated to reduce the concentration of undesirable microorganisms.</p> <p><u>Extrinsic Evidence</u></p> <p>Beneficial – producing benefits; advantageous, helpful  Funk &amp; Wagnalls Standard Dictionary 1993  ESP 05306 – ESP 05308</p> <p>Beneficial – favorable or advantageous; resulting in good  The Oxford American College Dictionary 2002  ESP 05296 – ESP 05305 at page 121</p> <p>Capable – having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specific thing  The Oxford American College Dictionary 2002  ESP 05296 – ESP 05305 at page 205</p> <p>Enhance – intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of</p>

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## hook

## canthus

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## cape

**canthus** /'kæntʃəs/ *n.* (pl. canthi /-tʃi/; -tʃeɪ) the outer or inner corner of the eye, where the upper and lower lids meet. — **canthial** /'kæntʃiəl/ *adj.*

**canthicle** /'kæntɪkl̩/ *n.* 1 a hymn or chant, typically with a biblical text, forming a regular part of a church service. 2 (Canticles *or* Canticle of Canticles) another name for SONG OF SONGS (esp. in the Vulgate Bible).

**canthicle** /'kæntɪkl̩/ *n.* Music a lyrical vocal or instrumental melody in a composition.

**cantilever** /'kæntɪləvə/ *n.* a long projecting beam or girder fixed at only one end, used chiefly in bridge construction. ■ a long bracket or beam projecting from a wall to support a balcony, or similar structure. ■ *v.* [trans.] [usu. as *adj.*] (cantilevered) to support by a cantilever or cantilevers: a cantilevered deck. ■ (no obj.) with a vertical (or direction) project as or like a cantilever: a cantilevered out over the river.

**cantilever bridge** *n.* a bridge in which each span is constructed from cantilevers built out sideways from piers. See illustration at *BRIDGE*.

**cantillation** /'kæntɪlə'teɪʃən/ *n.* [trans.] a chant or intone (a passage of religious text). — **cantillation** /'kæntɪlə'teɪʃən/ *n.*

**can'tina** /'kæn'tɪnə/ *n.* (esp. in a Spanish-speaking country or the southwestern US) a bar.

**cant** /'kænt/ *n.* the raised, curved part at the back of a horse's saddle.

**can'to** /'kæn'to/ *n.* (pl. -os) one of the sections into which certain long poems are divided.

**Can'ton** /'kæn'tɒn/ variant of GUANGZHOU.

**Can'ton** /'kæn'tɒn/ a city in northeastern Ohio; pop. 80,806. The Professional Football Hall of Fame is here.

**can'ton** /'kæn'tɒn/ *n.* 1 a political or administrative subdivision of a country. ■ a state of the Swiss Confederation. 2 Hereditary square charge smaller than a quarter and positioned in an upper corner of a shield. — **can'tonal** /'kæn'tɒnəl/ *adj.*

**Can'tonese** /'kæn'tɒnɪz/ *adj.* of or relating to Canton (Guangzhou), its inhabitants, their dialect, or their cuisine. ■ *n.* (pl. same) 1 a native of or inhabitant of Canton. 2 a form of Chinese spoken mainly in southeastern China (including Hong Kong). Also called YUE.

**can'tonment** /'kæn'tɒnmənt/ *n.* a military camp, esp. (historically) a permanent military station in British India.

**Can'tor** /'kæntɔː/ *n.* Georg (1845–1918), German mathematician; born in Russia. His work on numbers laid the foundations for the theory of sets.

**can'tor** /'kæntɔː/ *n.* 1 an official who sings liturgical music in a synagogue. Also called HAZZAN. 2 (in formal Christian worship) a solo singer to whom the choir or congregation responds. — **can'torial** /'kæn'tɔːriəl/ *adj.*

**can'trip** /'kæntɪp/ *n.* Scottish, archaic a mischievous or playful act; a trick.

**can'tus** /'kæntəs/ *n.* the highest voice in polyphonic choral music.

**can'tus firmus** /'færməs/ *n.* (pl. can'tus firmi /'færmɪ/; -fɪr-mi) Music an existing melody used as the basis for a polyphonic composition.

**Can'tuck** /'kæn'tʌk/ *n.* informal a Canadian, esp. a French Canadian (chiefly used by Canadians themselves and often derogatory in the US).

**Can'tute** /'kæn'tuːt/ (also Cnut or Knut) (died 1035), Danish king of England 1017–35, Denmark 1018–35, and Norway 1028–35; son of Sweyn I.

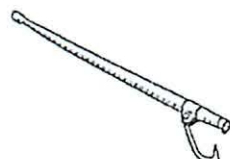
**can'tvas** /'kænvəs/ *n.* a strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp, flax, or cotton, used to make sails and tents. ■ a piece of such cloth prepared for use as the surface for an oil painting. ■ an oil painting: Turner's late canvases. ■ a variety of canvas with an open weave, used as a basis for tapestry and embroidery. ■ (the canvas) the floor of a boxing or wrestling ring, having a canvas covering. ■ *v.* (canvased, canvasing) [trans.] (usu. be canvased) cover with canvas.

**can'tvas** under canvas in a tent or tents.

**can'tvas-back** /'kænvəs,bæk/ *n.* a North American diving duck (Aythya valisineria) with a long, sloping black bill and a light grey back.

**can'tvas duck** *n.* a lightweight cotton or linen fabric.

**can'tvass** /'kænvəs/ *v.* 1 [trans.] solicit votes from (electors in a district): two workers canvassed some 2,000 voters. 2 [trans.] the canvassed for votes. ■ question (someone) in order to ascertain their opinion on something: they canvassed all members for their views.



cant hook

■ ascertain (someone's opinion) through questioning: opinions were canvassed. ■ try to obtain; request: they're canvassing support among stockholders. 2 [trans.] (often be canvassed) discuss thoroughly: the issues were canvassed. ■ *n.* (usu. in sing.) an act or process of attempting to secure votes or ascertain opinions. — **can'tvasser** *n.*

**can'yon** /'kænjən/ *n.* a deep gorge, typically one with a river flowing through it, as found in North America.

**Can'yon de Chel'ly** /dɒ 'tʃɛlɪ(ə)/ a national monument in north-eastern Arizona, on the Navajo Indian Reservation, noted for cliff dwellings and other ruins.

**Can'yon-lands** /'kænjən,lændz/ a region in southeastern Utah, noted for its rock formations.

**can'zo-ne** /'kæn'zəni/ *n.* (pl. canzonet /'kæn'zəni/; kæn'zəni) an Italian or Provençal song or ballad. ■ a type of lyric resembling a madrigal.

**can'zo-net'ta** /'kæn'zənetə/ *n.* (pl. canzonettes or canzonette /-netə/) a short, light vocal piece, esp. in the Italian style of the 17th century.

**caou'tchouc** /'kəʊ,tʃəʊk/ *n.* unvulcanized natural rubber.

**CAP** *abbr.* Civil Air Patrol.

**cap** /kæp/ *n.* 1 a kind of soft, flat hat without a brim, and sometimes having a visor. ■ [with *adj.*] a kind of soft, close-fitting head covering worn for a particular purpose or as a mark of a particular profession or status. ■ an academic mortarboard. 2 a protective lid or cover for an object such as a bottle, the point of a pen, or a camera lens. ■ Denial an artificial protective covering for a tooth. ■ the top of a bird's head when distinctively colored. ■ the broad upper part of the fruiting body of most mushrooms and toadstools, at the top of a stem and bearing gills or pores. 3 ■ an upper limit imposed on spending or other activities. 4 short for PERCUSSION CAP. ■ *v.* (capped, capping) [trans.] 1 put a lid or cover on. ■ (often be capped) form a covering layer or top part of: several towers were capped by domes. ■ [as *adj.*, in combination] (-capped) snow-capped mountains. ■ put an artificial protective covering on (a tooth).

■ provide a fitting climax or conclusion to ■ follow or reply to (a story, remark, or joke) by producing a better or more apposite one. 2 (often be capped) place a limit or restriction on (prices, expenditure, or other activity). — **cap'ful** /-fʊl/ *n.* (pl. -fuls).

**CHIMES** cap (or hat) in hand humbly asking for a favor. set one's cap for (or at) dated (of a woman) try to attract (a particular man) as a suitor.

**cap** *abbr.* capacity. ■ capital (city). ■ capital letter.

**cap'a-bil'i-ty** /'kæpə'bɪləti/ *n.* (pl. -ies) (often capability of doing (or to do) something) power or ability. ■ (often capabilities) the extent of someone's or something's ability: beyond my capabilities. ■ [usu. with *adj.*] a facility on a computer for performing a specified task: a graphics capability. ■ [usu. with *adj.*] forces or resources giving a country or state the ability to undertake a particular kind of military action: their nuclear weapons capability.

**Cap'a-bil'i-ty Brown** see BROWN.

**cap'a-ble** /'kæpəbəl/ *adj.* [prec.] (capable of doing something) having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing. ■ able to achieve efficiently whatever one has to do; competent. ■ open to or admitting of something: events capable of rational explanation. ■ ready or inclined to: children capable of murder. — **cap'a-bly** /-bəl/ *adv.*

**cap'a-cious** /'kæpə'siʊs/ *adj.* having a lot of space inside; roomy: a capacious van. — **cap'a-cious-ly** *adv.*; **cap'a-cious-ness** *n.*

**cap'a-cit'ance** /'kæpə'sɪtəns/ *n.* Physics the ability of a system to store an electric charge. ■ the ratio of the change in an electric charge in a system to the corresponding change in its electric potential. (Symbol: C)

**cap'a-cit'ate** /'kæpə'sɪtət/ *v.* [trans.] formal or archaic make (someone) capable of a particular action or legally competent to act in a particular way. — **cap'a-cit'ation** /'kæpə'sɪtətiən/ *n.*

**cap'a-cit'or** /'kæpə'sɪtətɔː/ *n.* a device used to store an electric charge, consisting of one or more pairs of conductors separated by an insulator.

**cap'a-cit'y** /'kæpə'sɪti/ *n.* (pl. -ies) 1 [in sing.] the maximum amount that something can contain: seating capacity. ■ [as *adj.*] fully occupying the available area or space: a capacity crowd. ■ the amount that something can produce: running at full capacity. ■ the total cylinder volume that is swept by the pistons in an internal combustion engine. ■ former term for CAPACITANCE. 2 the ability or power to do, experience, or understand something: her capacity for hard work. ■ [in sing.] a person's legal competence: cases where a patient's testamentary capacity is in doubt. 3 [in sing.] a specified role or position: in his capacity as legal correspondent. — **cap'a-cit'ive** /-tɪv/ (also **cap'a-cit'a-tive**) *adj.* (chiefly Physics).

**cap'a-ri-son** /'kæpə'ri:sn/ *n.* an ornamental covering spread over a horse's saddle or harness. ■ *v.* (be caparisoned) (of a horse) be decked out in rich decorative coverings.

**cape** /kæp/ *n.* a sleeveless cloak, typically a short one. ■ a part of a longer coat or cloak that falls loosely over the shoulders from the



See page xiii for the Key

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Eleventh Edition



# *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary*

*ELEVENTH EDITION*

*Revised by*

N. Irving Sax

and

Richard J. Lewis, Sr.



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asopressin), low molecular weight (insulin), and conjugated steroid hormones have been manufactured for medical use. They are made directly from animals.

it growth regulator.

TM for a laboratory method of Official Agriculture in 1-lb, 5-lb and 10-lb containers.

zinc fluosilicate concrete

oactive, e.g., hot laboratory

: adhesive, hot-melt;

Formation of aromatic hydrolysis of trichloro- obtained by Hoesch (1,1-dichloro- or monochloro-). Acidic hydrolysis

Synthesis of acylphenolic ethers by the presence of hydrochloric acid as catalyst.

moving-bed type of catalyst pellets move concurrently with when separated and re-

Decomposition of permanganate fractions into more stable by heating at 500°C. Manganese dioxide

hydroxypropyl acrylate.

for hard-processing

high-performance liquid

HS. Abbreviation for hydroxylamine sulfate.

"HT-44."<sup>212</sup> TM for an extremely heat-stable liquefying enzyme (an amylase) from a bacterial source high in  $\alpha$ -amylase activity.

Use: Textiles, starch adhesives, paper, brewing, industrial grain alcohol.

"HTH."<sup>84</sup> TM for a high-test calcium hypochlorite product commercially available as a stable, water-soluble material in both granular and tablet form, containing a minimum of 70% available chlorine as calcium hypochlorite.

Use: Bleaching, sterilizing, oxidizing.

"HTH-15."<sup>84</sup> TM for an all-purpose germicide, disinfectant and stain remover. Contains 15% of available chlorine and yields sodium hypochlorite solutions directly when added to water.

Use: Dairy and poultry farm sanitation, for sterilizing glasses and food utensils and general sanitation.

HTST. Abbreviation for high-temperature short-time, refers to processes such as pasteurization, sterilization, etc.

HTU. Abbreviation for height of a transfer unit: the height of a distillation column or fractionating tower in which unit separation is achieved by transfer from liquid to vapor or vice versa, of the materials being separated. Unit separation is defined by the differential equation that takes into account the varying concentrations along the column. HTU is also applied to extraction and other countercurrent separation processes.

Huber's reagent. An aqueous solution of ammonium molybdate and potassium ferrocyanide used for detecting free mineral acid. With the exception of boric acid and arsenic trioxide, free mineral acids produce a reddish-brown precipitate, or a turbidity with the reagent.

Hubl's reagent. (a) 50 g iodine dissolved in one L of 95% alcohol. (b) 60 g mercuric chloride dissolved in one L of alcohol. (c) Make up an iodine monochloride solution from (a) and (b). Add an excess to a known weight of the fat or oil dissolved in chloroform. The excess of iodine chloride can be estimated by the potassium iodide and thiosulfate method. By running a blank test, the amount of iodine absorbed can be estimated.

Use: Determination of iodine values of oils and fats.

Hudson isorotation rules. For anomeric ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) sugars, Hudson's isorotation rule states that (a) the rotation of carbon 1 in many sugar

derivatives is affected in only a minor degree by changes in the structure of the rest of the molecule and (b) changes in the structure of carbon 1 affect in only a minor degree the rotation of the remainder of the molecule. Another way of stating the rule is to say that the rotation of any aldose derivative is the algebraic sum of A and B where A is the contribution of the anomeric center and B is the contribution of the rest of the molecule.

Hudson lactone rule. The value of the rotation of aldonic acid lactones is decisively affected by the configuration of that carbon atom whose hydroxyl group is engaged in the cyclization. If, in the normal Fischer projection formula, the lactone ring is written on the right, the lactone is dextrorotatory; if it is written on the left, the lactone is levorotatory.

humectant. A substance having affinity for water with stabilizing action on the water content of a material. A humectant keeps within a narrow range the moisture content caused by humidity fluctuations. Example, glycerol.

Use: Tobacco, baked products, dentifrices.

humic acid. A brown, polymeric constituent of soils, lignite and peat; it contains the brownish-black pigment melanin. It is soluble in bases, but insoluble in mineral acids and alcohols. It is not a well-defined compound, but a mixture of polymers containing aromatic and heterocyclic structures, carboxyl groups and nitrogen. An excellent chelating agent, important in the exchange of cations in soils. It is a natural stream pollutant and is thought to be capable of triggering the "red tide" phenomenon due to microorganisms in seawater. Detectable to 0.1 ppm in water.

Use: Drilling fluids, printing inks, plant growth.

humidity, absolute. The pounds of water vapor per pound of dry air in an air-water vapor mixture.

humidity indicator. A cobalt salt (e.g., cobaltous chloride) that changes color as the humidity of the environment changes. Cobaltous compounds are pink when hydrated and greenish-blue when anhydrous.

humidity, relative. The percentage relation between the actual amount of water vapor in a given volume of air at a definite temperature and the maximum amount of water vapor that would be present if the air were saturated with water vapor at that temperature.

"Humulin."<sup>100</sup> TM for synthetic insulin. It is the first recombinant DNA product to be made commercially; approved by FDA.